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**AP World History: Unit 4 Exam**

**Flashback: Units 1, 2, & 3 Information:**

1. The ultimate source of wealth and power in any agricultural society is
   1. Gold.
   2. Copper.
   3. Land.
   4. The accumulation of weapons.
2. The development of agriculture led to an increase in population because
   1. Farming was much less labor intensive than hunting and gathering
   2. The stable food source allowed for more permanent homes and larger families
   3. Farming provided a healthier diet that hunting and gathering
   4. Hunting and gathering was an extremely dangerous lifestyle
3. Egypt benefited from its geographic location because
   1. It was located at the crossroads of key trade routes.
   2. It emerged along key migration routes and was thus exposed to diverse ideas and peoples.
   3. Isolated by desert, it was spared major invasions.
   4. Its vast resources prevented it from ever having to engage in long-distance trade.
4. The Chinese system of Mandate of Heaven refers to
   1. The power granted to the ruler form the heavens
   2. The emperor’s obligation to give laws to his people
   3. The never ending power of the emperor
   4. The belief in many gods
5. In China, the development of civil service examinations and a belief in filial piety reflect the influence of

A. Socrates

B. Confucianism

C. Plato

D. Buddhism

1. Social order was regulated in India through
   1. Heavy reliance on the teachings of the Brahmins who taught that all humans were equal.
   2. Stories called Upanishads that taught children how to behave.
   3. A social hierarchy made up of a series of Castes and sub-castes.
   4. Strict religious teachings.
2. Which statement most likely represents the view of a citizen of ancient Athens visiting Sparta?
3. “The government and society in Sparta are so strict. The people have little voice in government.”
4. “I feel as though I have never left home. Everything here is the same as it is in Athens.”
5. “This society allows for more freedom of expression than I have ever experienced in Athens.”
6. “I have never heard of a society like Sparta that believes in only one God.”

8. The leader of Muslim society is known as the:

1. Priest.
2. Caliph.
3. Lord.
4. Emperor.
5. Allah.

9. The division between Sunni-Shiite Muslims occurred because of

1. A difference in fundamental religious teachings.
2. The need for fair division of funds by the Muslim leaders between both groups.
3. The death of Muhammad and argument over secession.
4. The ongoing feud between Jews and Muslims.
5. Belief in the Old Testament of the Bible.

10. During the Middle ages, feudalism dominated all forms of life by doing all of the following EXCEPT:

a. providing protection for the lower members of society.

b. allowing marriages to be determined or approved by the king.

c. ensuring that serfs remained on the land that they were required to work.

d. making the fief the center part of life, in that people lived, worked on, and protected it.

e. allowing knights to leave the fief only when they were needed to provide protection.

11. The religious domination that emerged to dominate Medieval Europe was

a. Catholicism

b. Judaism

c. Islam

d. Buddhism

e. Monotheism

12. What health-related crisis gravely affected China, the Middle East, and Europe during the fourteenth century?

1. The spread of the bubonic plague
2. Crop blights that killed wheat and rice
3. The outbreak of Spanish flu
4. The global cooling known as the “little ice age”
5. An early form of the ebola virus

13. The major result of the Crusades was the

a. conversion of eastern Europe to Roman Catholicism

b. establishment of a cultural and economic contact between western Europe and the Middle East

c. conquest of the Holy Land and Jerusalem

d. destruction of the European nobility and military class

e. creation of a new Holy Roman Empire ruling many Mediterranean lands.

14. The Silk Road flourished under Mongol rule because

a. unlike the Muslims, who looked down on merchants, the Mongols encouraged trade.

b. the Mongols controlled all parts of the Silk Road, which allowed for relatively easy trade.

c. the Turks hired Mongol armies to protect the Silk Roads.

d. the Silk Road came into existence only during the period of Mongol rule

e. Timur destroyed the Silk Road as part of his conquest, so the only time it could flourish was under the Mongols.

15. Which of the following describes a difference in Spanish and French colonization in the New World?

a. The French sailed from Europe while the Spanish sailed from the Indies

b. The Spanish traded gold while the French traded ivory.

c. The French established permanent colonies while the Spanish intended to leave for Spain.

d. The Spanish traded in beaver pelts while the French traded gold.

e. The Spanish improved relationships with Native Americans while the French did not.

16. Which of the following provides the most accurate description of the Columbian Exchange?

a. European food to the Western Hemisphere; Western Hemisphere disease to Europe; African population to Europe

b. African livestock to the Western Hemisphere; European technology to Africa; Western Hemisphere food to Europe

c. Western Hemisphere technology to Africa; African food to Europe; European population to the New World

d. European technology to Africa; Western Hemisphere population to Africa; African food to the Western Hemisphere

e. African population to the Western Hemisphere; Western Hemisphere food to Europe and Africa; African and European diseases to the Western Hemisphere

17. What is an example of the changes brought about by the Columbian Exchange?

a. the importation of coffee to Africa by South America

b. the European encounter with the horse in plains of North America

c. the extraction of silver from Brazil by the Spanish

d. the introduction of corn and potatoes from Europe to the Americas

e. the spread of smallpox from North America to Europe

18. What resulted from the Portuguese exploration of West Africa in the 1400s?

a. the Trans-Atlantic slave trade began.

b. the African societies died out.

c. African and Portuguese societies fought each other.

d. the Portuguese established permanent societies in Africa.

e. the Portuguese spread disease to Africa

19. Which of the following is true about the Manchus after the mid-1600s?

a. They lived in a highly urbanized society in Manchuria

b. They rejected Confucianism and its rules

c. They founded the long-lasting Qing dynasty in China

d. They concentrated on creating an independent and productive peasant class.

e. They focused on domestic Manchu affairs and did not attempt to expand their territory.

20. Which of the following best describes the Ottoman government structure?

a. Centralized authority provided by the sultan and ruled by the help of viziers.

b. A dictatorship ruled by viziers and oversaw by governors.

c. An oligarchy of viziers who answered to the caliph.

d. Sunni rulers who passed power to their sons.

e. An emperor who governed through provincial governors in provinces.

21. One key difference between the Ottoman Empire and the Tokugawa Shogunate in the early

nineteenth century was that

1. While the Ottoman Empire established Christianity as its state religion, the Tokugawa banned

Catholicism

1. The Tokugawa Shogunate governed over a decentralized, feudalistic system which the Ottomans were able to centralize and govern using a neo-Confucianism model
2. The Ottoman Empire was less interested in expansionism than the Tokugawa Shogunate
3. The Tokugawa emperor was more powerful than the Ottoman Sultan
4. The Tokugawa Shogunate was less influenced by other cultures than the Ottoman Empire

22. The term samurai describes men in feudal Japan who were most like the men in feudal Europe known as

a. lords of the manor

b. Catholic bishops

c. Serfs

d. Knights

e. Merchants

23. Writers of the Enlightenment were primarily interested in

a. changing the relationship between people and their government

b. supporting the divine right theory

c. debating the role of church in society

d. promoting increased power for European monarchs

e. ending the influence of Muslims in the Ottoman Empire

24.

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| - Man is born free and everywhere he is in chains.  - Everyone has the natural right to life, liberty, and property  - Slavery, torture, and religious persecution are wrong |

During which period in European history would the ideas in these statements have been expressed?

1. Pax Romana
2. Pax Mongolia
3. Age of Exploration
4. Enlightenment
5. Age of Imperialism

25. Which statement best describes a change that occurred during both the Renaissance and the Enlightenment?

a. feudalism became the dominant political system

b. the use of reason and logic were discouraged

c. technology and science were considered unimportant

d. there was a surge in religious art

e. a new questioning spirit and attitude emerged

**Unit 4 Material:**

26. Which of the following reflected the living conditions of the Industrial Revolution

a) Initial housing was quite comfortable for immigrants

b) crime able to spread relatively unchecked in densely populated areas

c) factories closed in the winter time creating free time for factory laborers

d) health care prevented spread of disease in tenements

e) the bourgeoisie and proletariat frequently shared housing because that’s just the nice thing to do

27. A major result of the Industrial Revolution was

a. concentration of workers in urban areas

b. increased desire of the wealthy class to share its power

c. the shift of political power to factory owners

d. formation of powerful guilds

e. control of agricultural production by the government

28. Which of the following was an economic effect of the Industrial Revolution?

a. production in factories increased leading to availability of goods

b. the middle class grew

c. on the assembly line, people encouraged independent thought

d. the pace of world slowed down making labor more difficult

e. owners in factories began to exploit workers

29. All of the following were problems associated with industrialization EXCEPT

a. unsafe working conditions

b. low wages and long hours

c. risk of fire and other dangers

d. payment of wages to labor unions

e. child labor

30. Modern political revolutions were characterized by

a) the influence of Enlightenment ideals

b) peasants and urban workers refusing to protest

c) eventual choice of universal democracy instead of autocracy

d) the destruction of traditional religion

e) the unopposed rule of absolute monarchs

31. Generally, European leaders saw colonies as

1. wastes of money and resources
2. sources of raw materials and potential markets
3. sources for cheap labor and slaves
4. places to settle their excess populations
5. military bases

32. All of the following contributed to the American Revolution EXCEPT

a. Enlightenment beliefs

b. Taxation without representation

c. Mistreatment by the King

d. The call for abolition (the end of slavery)

e. Desire for an independent United States

33. The Declaration of Independence was primarily sent to the King in order to

a. put an end to the war and revolution

b. denote why the American colonies believed they should be a free country

c. insult the King and lay out his injustices

d. pursue an alliance with France in the war

e. end the colonization of Mexico by the Spanish.

34. According to the Declaration of Independence, people have the right to alter or abolish a government if that government…

a. is a limited monarchy

b. violates people’s natural rights

c. becomes involved in entangling alliances

d. favors one religion over another

e. does not uphold fair taxes

35. Which statement is most accurate about the movement for independence in the thirteen colonies?

1. The independence movement began soon after the founding of the Plymouth Colony.
2. Protests against British colonial policies gradually led to demands for independence.
3. The King of England required the colonists to become economically self-sufficient.
4. The movement for independence was equally strong in all of the colonies.
5. It was led by a group of women and middle class men.

36. How did the American Revolution influence the French Revolution?

a. France saw it as an example of how an oppressive government can be overthrown.

b. Americans promised the French help in overthrowing the king.

c. The American Revolution provided left-over weapons to the French.

d. The French felt as though Americans would support them.

e. The French Revolution started the same way as the American Revolution.

37. All of these were true of the French Revolution EXCEPT

a. it led to a period known as “The Terror”, in which thousands were killed each week.

b. the press played a large role in amassing support for the Revolution

c. revolutionaries pledged their support to the cause through the Tennis Court Oath

d. revolutionaries stormed the Bastille in Order to kill the king who lived there.

e. bread prices soared to the point where women could not feed their families.

38. In France, which was a major result of the French Revolution?

1. the king was restored to unlimited power
2. the clergy dominated government
3. the middle class and women gained political influence
4. the tax burden was carried by the lower class
5. France took over colonies in the Caribbean

39. Which of the following best explains the connection of Maximilian Robespierre to the Revolution?

a. he was a member of the General Assembly and of the second estate.

b. he was the leader of the revolution and had been dismissed by the King earlier in his life.

c. he was the husband of one of the fish women who stormed the bastille.

d. he created the guillotine and used it as a force of execution.

e. he was an advisor to King Louis XVI.

40.

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| *“****Help us oh Lord, for we reign too young”*** |

The above quote can be best attributed to which of the following people involved in the French Revolution?

1. King Louis XVI
2. John Paul Maruat
3. Maximilian Robespierre
4. Toussaint L’Ouverture
5. Jacques Rousseau

41. Haiti’s independence differed from other Latin American movements in that

1. it began as a slave revolt against slave owners and led to independence
2. the British landed troops to assist with the movement for independence
3. the US supported the Haitians in their revolutions with supplies
4. France and Napoleon welcomed and recognized Haiti’s independence
5. Spain supported the movement for independence

42. Simon Bolivar and Miguel Hidalgo, leaders of Latin American independence movements, were inspired by successful revolutions in:

a. The United States and France

b. The Soviet Union and China

c. Cuba and Costa Rica

d. Dominican Republic and San Jose

e. Egypt and Kenya

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| ***“I will never allow my hands to be idle nor my soul to rest until I have broken the chains laid upon us by Spain*.”** |

The above quote can be best attributed to which of the following people?

1. King Louis XVI
2. Miguel Hidalgo
3. Maximilian Robespierre
4. Toussaint L’Ouverture
5. Thomas Jefferson

44. What is an accurate statement about the partitioning of Africa by European imperialist nations during the 1800s?

a. new nations were based on old tribal boundaries

b. the cultural and ethnic diversity of African people was disregarded

c. the continent was divided evenly among the colonial powers.

d. Africans sent representatives to discuss this

e. African unity was encouraged.

45. Following the Berlin Conference

a) Europe began creating national boundaries in Africa based on regional issues

b) Europe began a mad scramble to divide up the African continent

c) Ethiopia and Liberia fell under control of Italy and Germany respectively

d) European powers realized the notion of White Man's Burden was a bit condescending

e) Arabs and Christians united to push Italy out of Ethiopia

46. Which of the following is FALSE about British imperialism in India?

a. They trained troops of sepoys in order to fight wars of expansion.

b. The British built railroads and developed infrastructure.

c. The British imposed harsh rubber quotas on the natives.

d. The British and Indians established a friendly relationship.

e. The Indian demanded independence under the leadership of Gandhi.

47. The United States practices cases of imperialism in

a. The Philippines

b. Cuba

c. Malaysia

d. Indochina

e. India

48. After 1880, European nations sought colonies in Africa primarily because they were

a. In need of land for their surplus population

b. competing of raw materials and markets

c. determined to bring Christianity to the Muslim world

d. interested in completing their geographic knowledge of the world

e. looking for new trade routes for the slave trade.

49. Which of the following best describes King Leopold’s influence in the Belgian Congo?

a. He imposed strict rubber quotas and made money of the exploitation of Africans.

b. He created an African government and allowed the Congolese to rule themselves.

c. He set up a system of infrastructure and schools in the Congo.

d. He harvested rubber and sent expeditions in order to work with the Africans.

e. He returned back from Africa after realizing he could not make economic profit.

50. The 19th century term, “White Man’s Burden” reflects the idea that:

a. Asians and Africans were equal to Europeans

b. Asians and Africans would be grateful for European help

c. Imperialism was opposed by most Europeans

d. Europeans had a responsibility to improve the lives of colonial peoples.

e. All people were equal and whites had to work harder.

**Essay:**

**(50 points)**

Choose one of the following essay topics to write about. You should construct a well thought out, 5 paragraph essay, with an opening, body, and conclusion. Be sure to have a completed thesis that lets the reader know what they are reading about.

**Option 1:**

Compare and Contrast the French and American Revolution. How were they similar and difference?

**Option 2:**

How have the people of Africa been “abused” over time? How has this abuse transformed from the slave trade, to slavery, and now imperialism at the hands of Europeans?